

Chronic Disease Indicators: Indicator Definition



Incidence of treated end-stage renal disease attributed to diabetes

Category:	Other Diseases and Risk Factors
Demographic Group:	All resident persons.
Numerator:	Initial claims for either renal dialysis or renal transplant with diabetes listed as the primary cause of disease among residents during a calendar year.
Denominator:	Midyear resident population for the same calendar year.
Measures of Frequency:	Annual number of incident cases. Annual incidence — adjusted (standardized by the method used by the U.S. Renal Data System).
Time Period of Case Definition:	Calendar year.
Background:	In 2001, >96,000 incident cases of ESRD were reported. Diabetes is the leading cause (44%) of ESRD.
Significance :	The incidence of ESRD among persons with diabetes can be prevented through improved patient education and self-management and provision of adequate and timely medical care, including blood glucose and blood pressure control.
Limitations of Indicator:	Because ESRD develops over a long period, years might pass before changes in behavior or clinical practice affect population incidence. Approximately one third of diabetes cases are undiagnosed.
Data Resources:	End-stage renal disease (ESRD) incidence data in the U.S. Renal Data System (USRDS). http://www.usrds.org/reference.htm
Limitations of Data Resources:	Despite using multiple sources of information to learn of and verify patients who have ESRD, USRDS might not have complete counts. For example, patients who die of renal failure without first receiving dialysis or a transplant might not be verified as an ESRD patient because of a lack of Medicare claim for renal dialysis or transplant. Occasionally, a reporting delay causes incomplete initial reports. USRDS annually reports data for each of 18 U.S. regions and of the states and territories.
Healthy People 2010 Objectives:	4-7: Reduce kidney failure caused by diabetes.